

### Background

- Hospitalized elders drive many Value-Based Purchasing metrics
- Acute Care for Elders (ACE) Units have demonstrated improved clinical outcomes as well as reduced length of stay, 30-day readmissions, and costs of care
- UAB Hospital is a 1,152 bed tertiary care academic medical center with 1 ACE Unit and > 50 non-ACE Units discharging up to 19,000 older adults annually
- An intervention is needed to disseminate the benefits of ACE care to all older adults throughout a hospital

### Objective

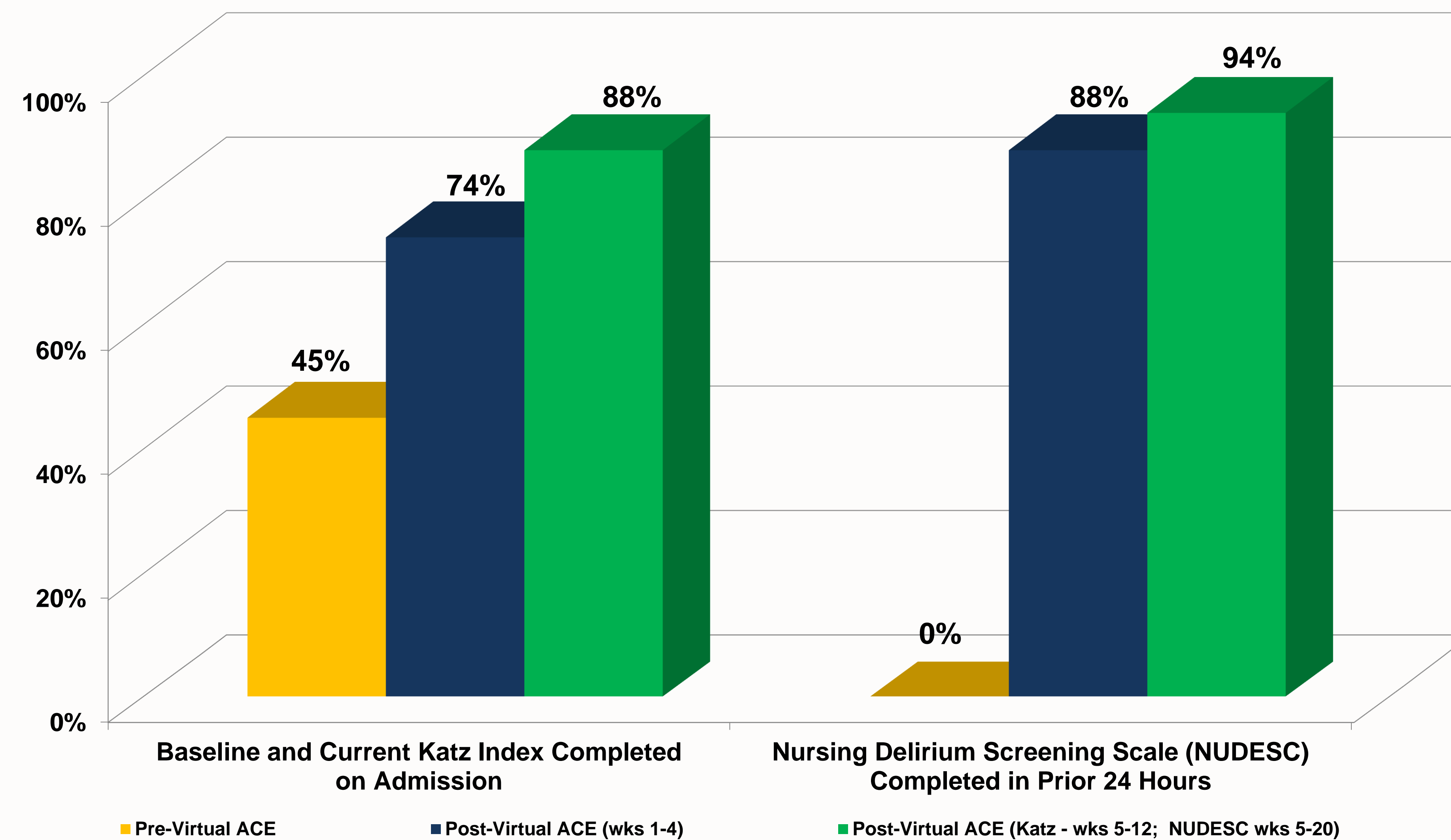
- To develop and pilot test a care delivery redesign intervention, termed “Virtual ACE”, to disseminate ACE-like care to non-ACE Units

### Methods

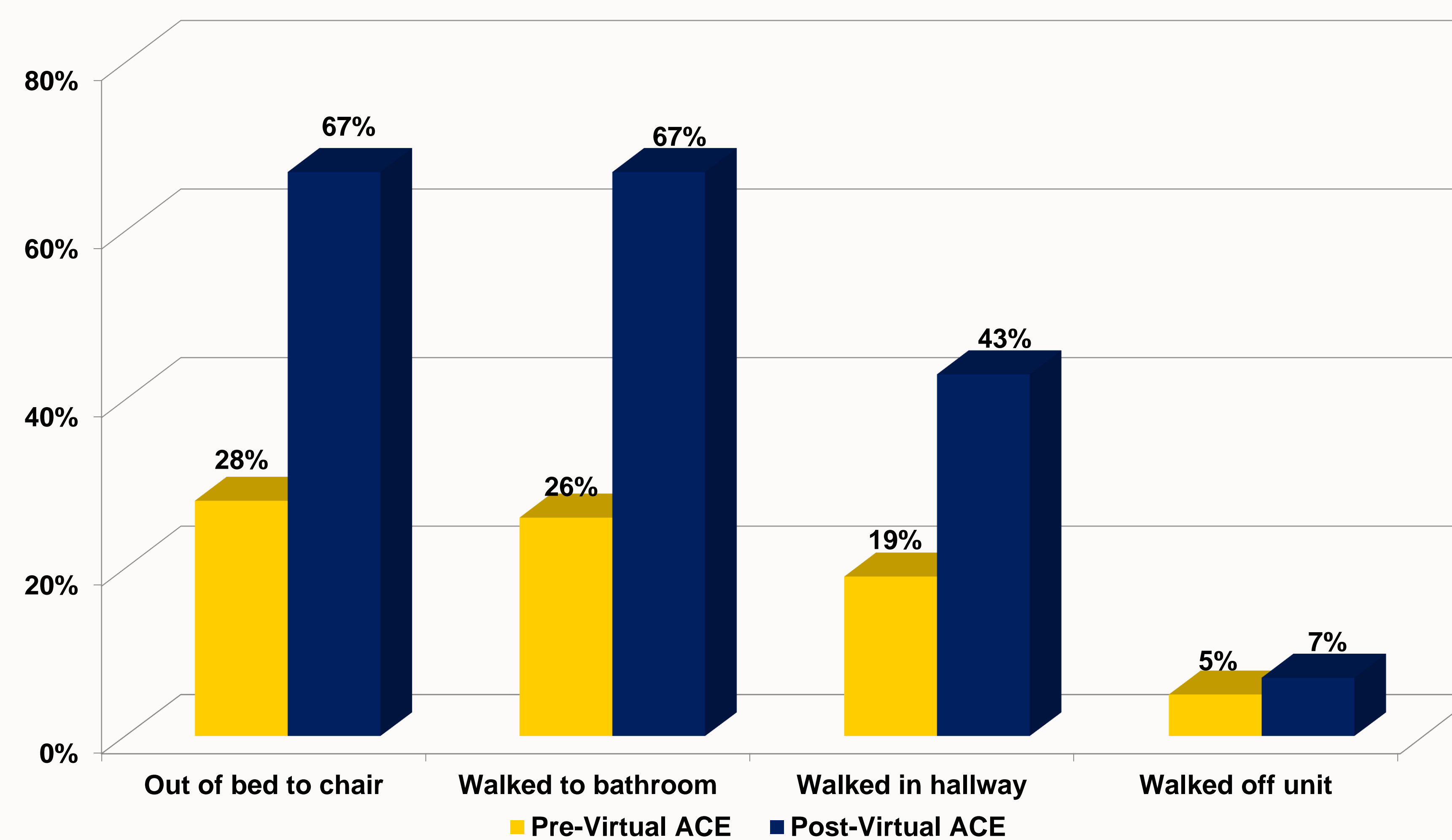
- The Virtual ACE intervention consists of interprofessional provider training and hardwiring of geriatric care processes targeting 4 domains:
  - The Why for Virtual ACE
  - Safe Mobility
  - Pain Management
  - Delirium Prevention and Management
- Outcome measures included provider adherence to geriatric care processes and related clinical outcomes

### Results: Geriatric Care Processes

Nurse Adherence to Standardized Geriatric Screening

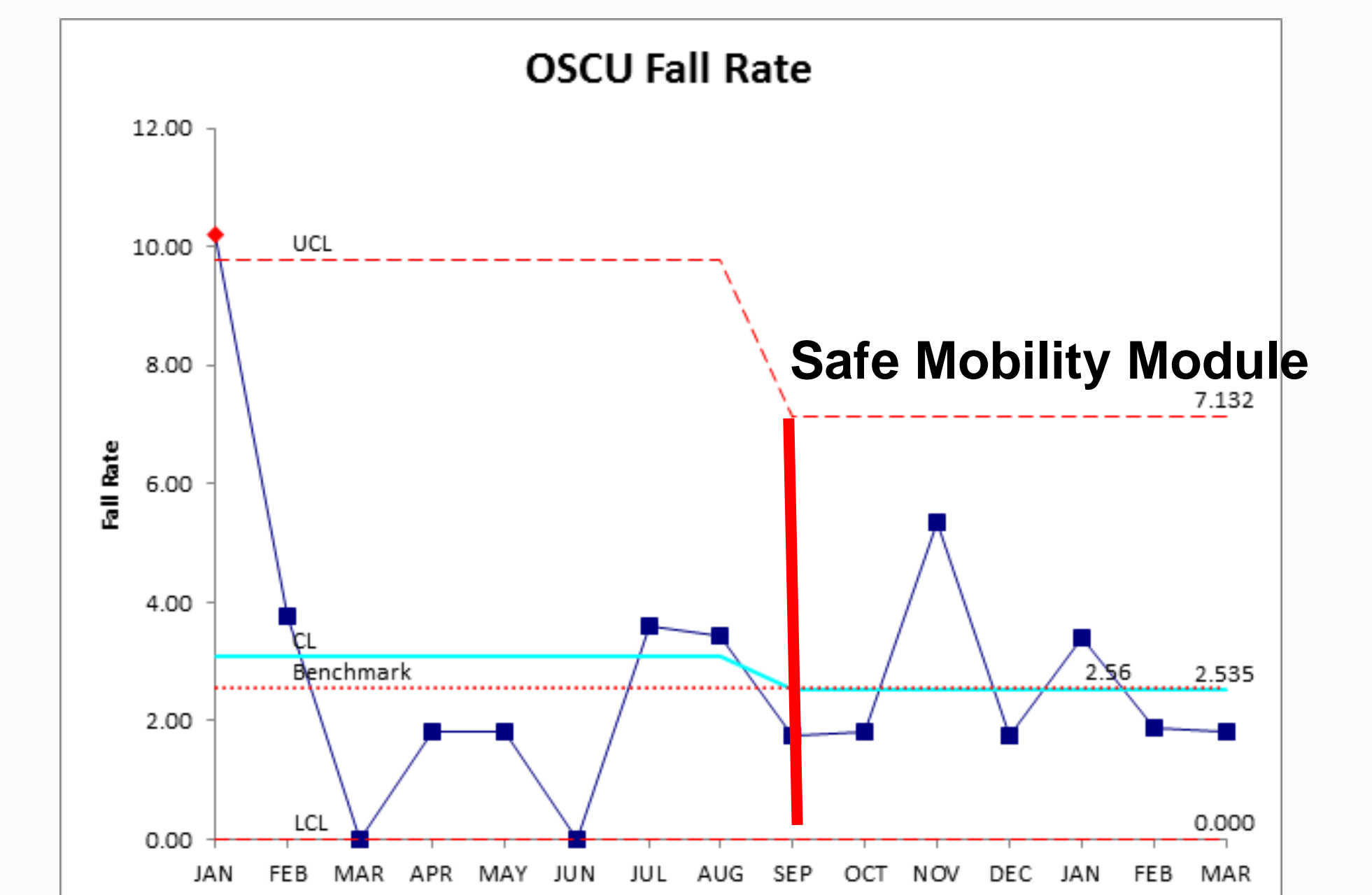
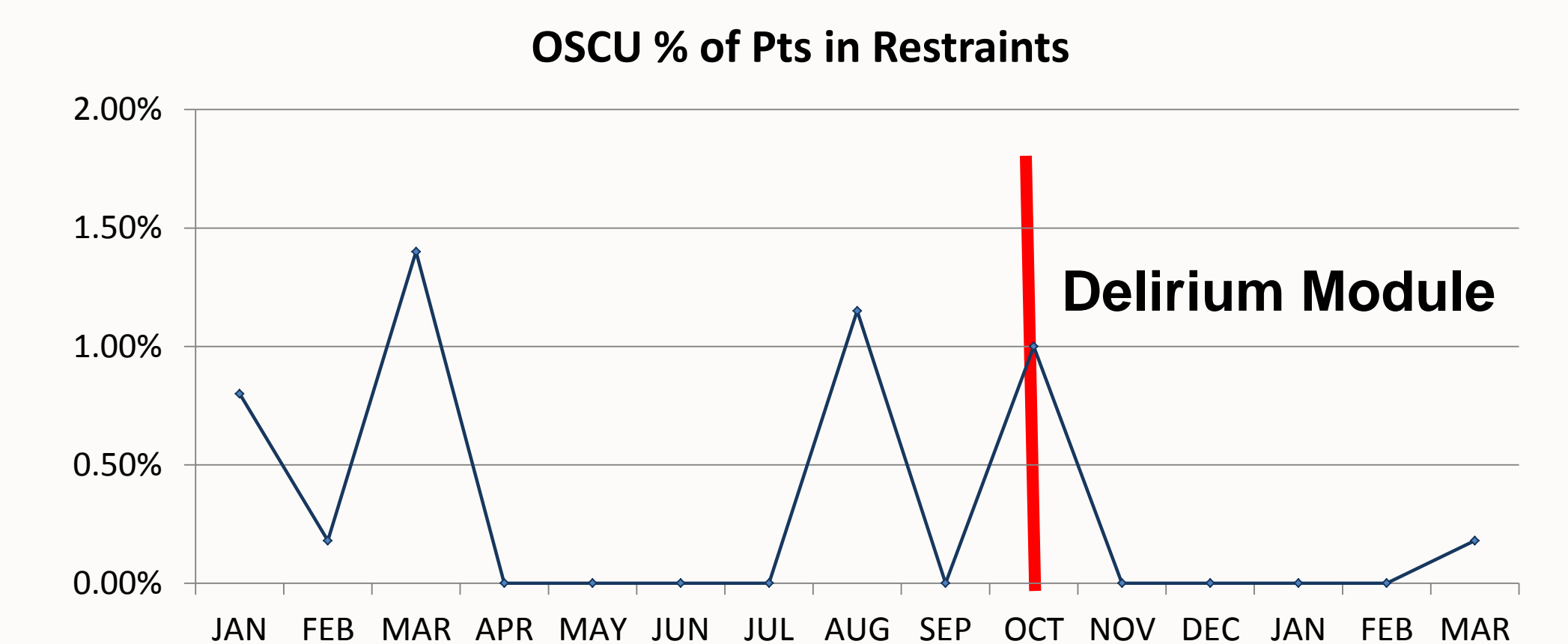
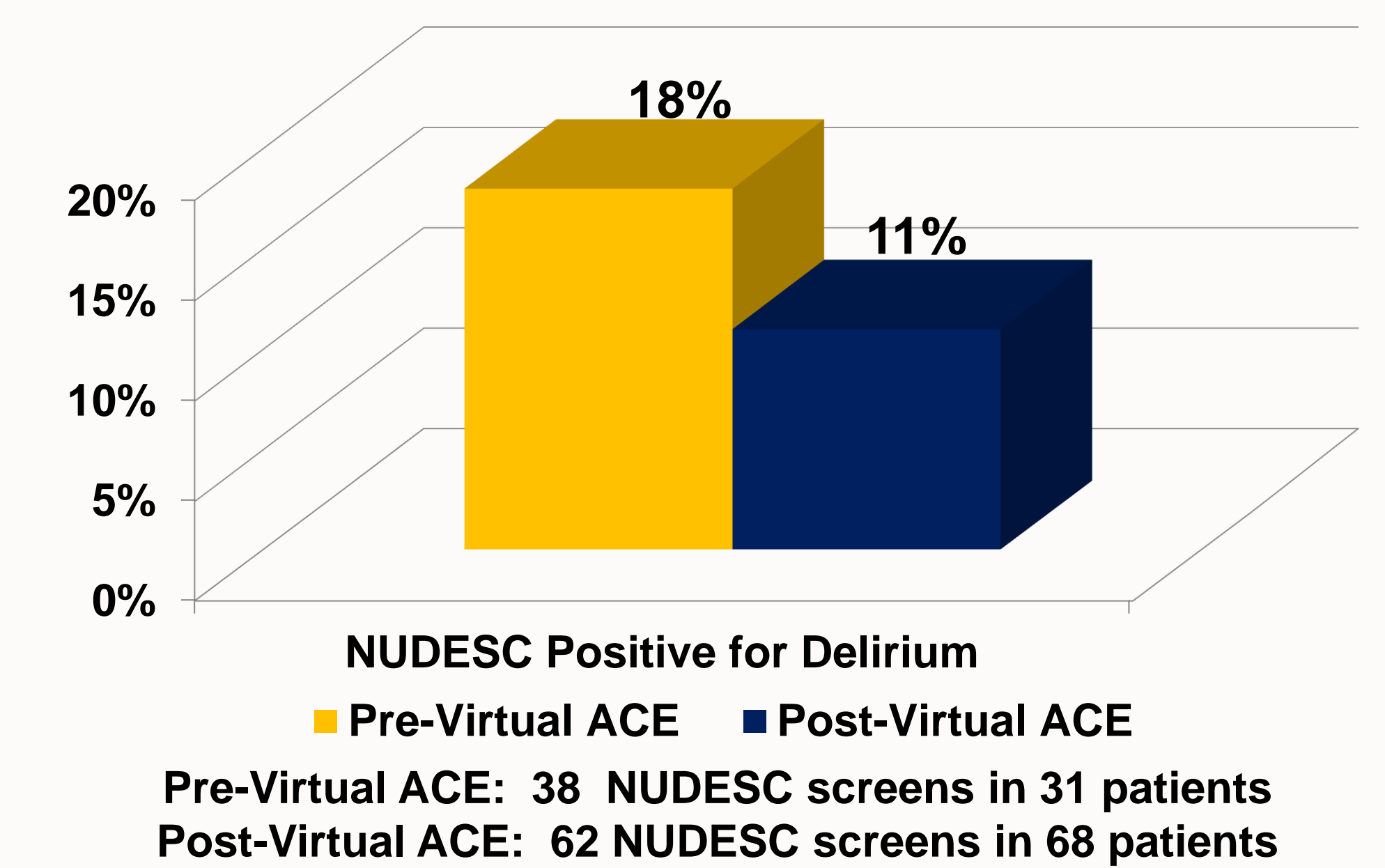


Patient Mobility in the Prior 24 Hours



Pre: 43 assessments in 31 patients; Pre vs Post Baseline Katz:  $10.4 \pm 3.2$  vs  $11.23 \pm 2.3$ ,  $p=.278$   
 Post: 30 assessments in 26 patients; Pre vs Post Current Katz:  $7.0 \pm 5.1$  vs  $7.3 \pm 4.3$ ,  $p=.831$

### Results: Clinical Outcomes



### Conclusions

- Pilot outcomes suggest the Virtual ACE intervention is feasible and improves outcomes similar to the ACE Unit model without the need for additional Geriatrician FTE
- Next steps include an ongoing Virtual ACE intervention on a medical and surgical unit simultaneously with more robust pre-and post-outcomes measurements